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SOURCE BOOKS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE LAKE REGION

BY WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS

IT is difficult to summarize historical books or materials pertaining to a specific region. There is a close relationship between the histories of the Lake Region, the Mississippi Valley, and Canada, during the French régime. We are asked to make a census of important historical books in the different libraries located in the Lake Region and pertaining to this section. I have listened to the lists of books, manuscripts, and newspapers, as given by representatives from the different libraries in the Lake Region and much of this material is not of the same kind as that in the William L. Clements Library, which is soon to be under the supervision of the University of Michigan. In this library, no attempt has been made to gather together local histories, either of the book, manuscript, or newspaper kind. Effort has been made, however, to collect source books and manuscript material dated before 1800, and covering territories not only of the Lake Region and Mississippi Valley, but also of the region embraced in the thirteen original colonies and of Canada.

As has been stated, the history of Canada as a principal closely entwines itself with the histories of the Lake Region and of the Mississippi Valley, and it would not be difficult to trace influences dating back as far as Cartier's

voyage to Canada in 1535 for the exploration and later settlements in the regions we have under consideration. It might be easily shown that the voyages of Champlain and the hostilities of the Iroquois Nations to him and his associates affected Lake Region history as it did Canadian. Particularly Brulé's association with Champlain, and his influence on Lake Region history, as narrated in Sagard's *Histoire du Canada*, are Lake Region events. Further, Nicolet, under Champlain, discovered Lake Michigan in 1618, and the accounts of Groseilliers and Radison of the Lake Region are prime source materials, yet we ordinarily associate these accounts with the history of Canada.

I might continue at great length and show conclusively that in an endeavor to gather together a list of the source books of the Lake Region, we must, in almost all cases, include the narratives which make up the history of Canada. I am stating all of the above as preliminary to a brief list of the books in the Clements Library which are source books or materials for the history of the Lake Region.

In this library, and in the original issues are: Cartier's *A Short and Briefe Narration* . . . . 1580—the earliest Cartier publication in English; the narrations of Champlain of his experiences as given in the editions of 1613, 1619, 1621, 1627, 1632, and 1635, together with the maps accompanying them. This material is of much importance. In the original vellum are the *Jesuit Relations* in one or more editions and issues, extending from 1632 to 1672—forty years excepting for two years—together fifty-nine volumes, and now one of the most complete collec-

tions of original *Relations* in any library. These *Relations* are unquestionably the greatest and most voluminous yearly accounts of all Lake Region history. Du Creux's *Historiae canadensis* . . . . 1664, with maps and plates, is an important adjunct to the foregoing *Relations*, and here is in its original vellum. This book shows the earliest map of the Northwest and gives the results of the travels of Nicolet and Groseilliers. There are copies of Sagard's *Le grand voyage dv pays des Hvrons* . . . . also his *Histoire dv Canada* . . . . 1636; Le Clercq's *Premier établissement de la foy* . . . . 1691; also his *Nouvelle relation de la Gaspesie.*

I believe all of the important productions of Hennepin, beginning with his *Description de la Louisiane* . . . . 1683, followed by his *Nouvelle découverte* . . . . 1679, and his *Nouveau voyage* . . . . 1698, together with the so-called combination books in English, under the title of *A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America* . . . . 1698, are on the shelves. With these editions, are some ten other editions of Hennepin, in Dutch, Italian, French, and English, thus attesting to the great popularity, if not the great value, of Hennepin's narratives.

Frontenac was responsible for Hennepin's coming, and for his narratives and discoveries, for he brought him to Canada, and La Salle and his associates were likewise induced to follow Frontenac in 1675, in his attempt to recall to Canada the Recollects as a foil to the Jesuits. I believe all of the editions of the La Salle and Tonti narratives, in French and English, are in this library.

Twenty-one editions in several languages of La Hontan's travels, many statements in which have been questioned, but parts of whose narrative must be considered, are represented.

Scarce, not rare, but nevertheless books of importance, are also here, such as the works of Pierre Francois Xavier Charlevoix, chiefly his *Histoire et description generale de la Nouvelle France* . . . . 1744. To this should be added the several editions of *La vie de la Mere Marie de l'Incarnation* . . . . 1724, as well as his *Letters to the Dutchess of Lesdiguières* . . . . 1763. Several hundred volumes of well-selected material—not source, but modern—should also be mentioned.

In manuscript material, this library contains the Shelburne Papers, of which some thirty volumes pertain to Canada. These are reports from the various Commissioners to the Board of Trade and Plantations in England, and give a voluminous and accurate account of the forts at Detroit, Sault St. Marie, and Mackinaw, during the period from 1763 to the beginning of the Revolution. Two thousand manuscript pages have recently been acquired, which are transcripts from the original reports and documents pertaining to this region—which reports and documents have not heretofore been transcribed by the various state commissions, or the Department for Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution. The original material is in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

In the fourth volume of Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, there is an incomplete bibliography of source materials pertaining to the Lake Region. This was largely compiled by the historian, Parkman, and used in connection with his work on La Salle and the discovery of the Great West. If one will examine the several Parkman histories pertaining to this section, he will find reproduced a large number of maps which bear upon this region. These maps are copies of those on file in the Archives de la Marine, Paris. This library has had photographic reproductions made of the more important maps mentioned by Parkman, as well as many others which seemed of equal importance. These maps are of course of prime importance and should be associated with many of the narratives mentioned above.

RESOURCES IN BUFFALO FOR THE STUDY OF AMERICAN HISTORY

BY AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER

THE material for the study of history in Buffalo is of fair amount and reasonably available, and this paper aims to name some of the collections and to give the outstanding features.

Of course the first place to be mentioned is the Buffalo Historical Society which is of long standing and honorable existence, and is known outside of Buffalo chiefly by its publications and in the person of its secretary, Frank H. Severance. Mr. Severance has made use of the material in his writings and also has developed both the society's library and his own library for the study of the Niagara frontier. The list of its manuscript collections was published in Volume XIV of the *Buffalo Historical Society Publications*. Some of the manuscripts are still untouched. In fact Mr. Severance says if he were going to write the history of the region as he sees it in outline, it would take him three lifetimes.

The Holland Land Company's papers were, most of them, turned over to the society after their business was wound up, and include the correspondence of Joseph Ellicott and Paoli Busti, which is of great interest. The greater part was presented by Professor Ellicott Evans, David E. E. Mix, and Leander Mix. The society has some of Captain James Van Cleve's manuscripts and

sketches which practically give a summarized history of navigation on Lake Ontario. There are the papers of three generations of the Dobbins family, also relating to the lakes. There is a tremendous amount on the Indians of western New York, most of which has not been touched. The War of 1812 affected Buffalo, and the society has much material that has been given to it by participants or their descendants. The material for the Patriot War and the Upper Canada Rebellion is considerable and was used by Orin C. Tiffany for his Ph.D. thesis. For the Fenian Raid some of the material was used in the last volume of the society's publications. For the Civil War period there is abundant material for the history of the western New York regiments. All the Millard Fillmore papers are here and have not been much used except by Dr. Griffis. Locally the institutions of Buffalo are well represented. Steamboat companies and incorporations, canal and harbor papers, the water ways of western New York, and a considerable amount of De Witt Clinton correspondence, are to be found.

The second important collection to be mentioned is the library of Mr. Severance himself. This may be said to be the best collection ever formed on the history of the Niagara Frontier prior to permanent settlement, especially for the period of French occupancy ending in 1759. It includes most of the treasures, as the first Champlain, 1632; the Lyons edition of LeClercq, 1692; Sagard, Hennepin, Joutel, Tonty, La Salle, and scores of rarities in the field. Part of Mr. Severance's collection went to

the society several years ago, especially the books on the War of 1812, on the Patriot War, and the Indian captivities.

The third collection of interest is that at the Buffalo Public Library. It has long been the tradition there to save everything of a local nature. This started when the library was that of the Young Men's Association, and reached its highest development under Josephus N. Larned. The earliest Buffalo newspapers are here, also documents of the Lake Carriers Association, and a few papers of the Holland Land Company. The most interesting thing, however, is Mr. F. J. Shepard's "Index of material of the Great Lakes," which is not confined to the Buffalo Public Library collections but includes references to works found elsewhere. It is a valuable beginning point for anybody working on the subject. It includes the history of the region, lake disasters, Fenian Raid, commerce, special vessels, canals, defense, description, maps, and poems, legends, and fiction.

In addition to the foregoing three, reference must be made to some other collections. Orsomus H. Marshall had a fine collection of maps. This was dispersed after his death and the Buffalo Historical Society bought quite a number. Peter A. Porter, whose family has been very intimately associated with the Niagara region, had a very fine library, including his collection of editions of Hennepin, some of which he secured from an earlier collector, Cyrus K. Remington. Mr. Porter sold this collection to Luther S. Livingston, and the late Mrs. John D.

Larkin purchased it from him and brought it back to Buffalo. Mr. Porter kept, however, the papers of his grandfather and also his views, especially of Niagara Falls.

The Grosvenor Library has a general collection on American history and like the other two libraries has also collected local material whenever possible. In some cases its material is not to be found elsewhere, and in other cases is complementary to that of the other two public libraries. Its local and family history is a specialty and it has also a considerable amount of source material for general American history, enough so that it forms an important reference collection for the new University of Buffalo, which is as yet without a library of its own. Included in the Grosvenor are a valuable map collection and reproductions of all the American colonial newspapers that have been issued.

With the three libraries and the private collections, the resources of Buffalo are fair and in some respects cannot be disregarded by historians of the region or of certain periods.

THE BURTON HISTORICAL COLLECTION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, DETROIT

BY CLARENCE M. BURTON

IT is now nearly half a century since the work was begun that has resulted in the formation of the Burton Collection, and it seems as if the collection, far from being complete, were just entering on the first grade of usefulness.

Its first object is to furnish students with authentic information regarding the history of Detroit and its people. This looks like a small work for a large collection, but the scope of the work expanded as the library grew and the investigation was made to cover a greatly enlarged territory. If we start with the advent of the white man in America, we treat of the Indians in their early association with the French explorers, voyageurs, and missionaries; the first attempts at colonization; the fur trade; the French and Indian wars; the conquest of France by England; the proclamation of King George establishing the province of Quebec, of which Detroit did not form a part; the Ordinance of 1774, which brought Michigan and Ohio into the province; the recognition of the French laws, the Coutume de Paris, to govern land tenures, and the long drawn out Revolutionary War. Here should end the control of England over Detroit, but there followed thirteen years of turmoil and anxiety that, on several occasions, brought America and England to

the brink of war, and were ended by the operation of Jay's treaty of 1794, when in 1796, for the first time, Detroit came under the immediate operation of the Ordinance of 1787, and Wayne County was formed as a part of the Northwest Territory.

Detroit was destined to have several changes of government at this time. First the county seat of the Wayne County in the Northwest Territory, it became the like seat of justice in the territory of Indiana and within a short time occupied the position of county seat of Wayne County in Michigan territory and capital of that territory which extended westerly to the Mississippi and took in Iowa as one of its border counties. The state of Michigan was organized in 1835 and admitted to the Union in 1837, and of this state, Detroit was the capital until 1847. It is now and always has been the metropolis.

The Burton Collection is intended to cover every phase of the history of these interesting changes, and every book or manuscript—story, narrative, or document—that could be obtained, has been placed in the library for consultation.

Everything there is open to the public and everyone is encouraged to examine and study for himself. The works on early exploration, Indian and missionary works come first in the list, such as those of Hennepin, Charlevoix, and Lahontan. The great work of Pierre Margry which has for many years been useless to many investigators because it was printed in the French language, has been translated. This translation is the result

of many years of work done under the authority of the state of Michigan. Every document in Margry was carefully collated with the original manuscript, if the original could be located, before being translated. A typewritten copy, in six large volumes, is in the collection.

The collection, as far as possible, consists of source material. We have original editions of the works of the early explorers, a few of the original *Jesuit Relations* and all of the reprints; nearly all of the original maps like those of Sanson, Creuxius, Moll, and others, with a good many of later date, over twelve hundred in all.

Our collection of works on the Indians, fur trade, and dealings in rum and brandy, not only includes every book that has been printed on those subjects, that we could obtain, but also thousands of letters, account books of the period, and letter-books that never have been and cannot well be printed.

The Recollect and Jesuit missionaries made a great noise but accomplished little. There were only about eighty of these men, all told, before the year 1800. There were no Jesuits established in Detroit until 1728, for Cadillac would have nothing to do with them, except to quarrel with them. The controversial letters that passed between him and them have been found in various places and copies are in the collection.

The subject of land tenures, governed by the Coutume de Paris, is interesting and worthy of much study. In this connection we have a complete collection in manuscript of copies of the contemporary notarial records of

Montreal, twenty-two large volumes in French; copies of the French laws applicable to Canada; proceedings of the French colonial courts in Quebec and those of the Quebec council under the first British rule.

I might proceed to expand on this material but to go into any sort of detail would take too long a time. In a few words, it might be said that while we lack a great many things, we are enlarging the collection by additions that come in faster than we can at present adequately care for them, and there are very few matters connected with the history of the old Northwest that we cannot give some adequate account of.

Our manuscript collections total two thousand volumes of mounted letters and original documents, ledgers, etc., and enough unmounted papers to bring the number to over twenty-five hundred volumes. The period covered is from 1701 to date.

Of printed books, we have on the French and Indian War, over a hundred titles, on the American Revolution, nearly fifteen hundred. The collection is not devoted to the subject of slavery in America but we have a great many books and original documents pertaining to this as well as to the War of the Rebellion.

On the subject of the War of 1812, we have over three hundred printed books besides nearly ten thousand documents and copies. These include thousands of copies procured from the War Department and a large number from the papers of General Duncan McArthur, which are now in the Library of Congress. There are a

great many original papers from General Richard Butler, William Henry Harrison, Anthony Butler, Arthur St. Clair, and others from the period of Harmar's and St. Clair's defeats and Wayne's victory up to the end of the War of 1812.

This enumeration does not include that great mass of contemporary works like *Almon's Remembrancer*, *The Annual Register*, the many European magazines printed between 1750 and 1825, debates in Parliament, publications of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of Great Britain, and similar publications.

In regional, state, and local history, we have nearly four thousand titles and, in addition, the use of a large number from the main library. Of the local vital records we have an almost complete list of persons who have lived and died in Detroit and Wayne County, obtained from the public and church records, newspapers, cemetery records, and tombstones. The copies of the records of the first Catholic church of the Northwest, Ste. Anne de Detroit, with their index, fill ten volumes of manuscript, and there are also copies of the records of some of the Protestant churches and of the (original) Huron church of L'Assumption. There are nearly eighteen hundred volumes of family histories and a good working collection of other genealogical reference books. In addition to these, is the manuscript work of Father Christian Dennisen. Father Dennisen was a Catholic priest of Detroit, who devoted his time, aside from his clerical duties as pastor of the church of St. Charles

Borromeo, to compiling a genealogy of the French families of Detroit and vicinity. He had access to the records of all the Catholic churches and I gave him such additional assistance as I could. He accomplished a great work. It is as useful for the French families of Detroit as is that of the Abbe Tanguay for those of Canada. He was anxious to have it printed and made arrangements to that effect in his will, but the expense was too great for his estate and the idea was abandoned. His work, however, is in the collection accessible to investigators.

In addition to the papers already mentioned, we have the exceedingly valuable papers of John Askin, covering the period from 1763 to 1812; those of John R. Williams, who was born in Detroit in 1780 and was elected mayor of the city seven or eight times; many of Lewis Cass; a large collection of papers of the various governors of Michigan: Stevens Thomson Mason, William Woodbridge, Alpheus Felch, Austin Blair, and others.

The collection is being used more extensively every day, not only by our own people but by visitors from other places. Of late an effort has been made to make it more popular by issuing a small leaflet. This we have published monthly. Ten thousand copies of each number have been printed and nearly all of these have been distributed. Each contains some interesting original material on the history of this section. While these documents are taken from the past, an effort is made to print those which are of timely interest. Two important manuscripts have been printed during the past year: the *Journal of the Board of*

Trustees of Detroit, 1802–1805, which is the record of the first organized local government after the American occupation, and the *Journal of Joseph Valpey, Jr., of Salem*, a diary kept on board the privateer schooner "Herald" and in Dartmoor Prison, 1813–15. The first was published by order of the Detroit Common Council, the second as a publication of the Society of Colonial Wars of Michigan.[1] These publications mark the beginning of an activity which we hope to make of real service to historical students.

[1] Earlier publications of this society consist of a pamphlet containing historical papers delivered at its annual dinner, May 7, 1907; *Journal of Pontiac's Conspiracy* and *Journal of J. L. [John Lees] of Quebec.*

SOURCE MATERIAL FOR THE STUDY OF AMERICAN HISTORY IN THE LIBRARIES OF CHICAGO

BY GEORGE B. UTLEY

CHICAGO ranks among the first half-dozen places in the country in importance to the student of American history. Very naturally the subjects in which its libraries are strongest are the Mississippi Valley, the Old Northwest, the French régime, and the relations of the explorers, travelers, and pioneers, particularly those narrating their experiences with the native races. But it has important collections with rare texts and documents in many other fields and phases of our national history.

In the brief survey here presented only its public and institutional libraries are considered, and but five of these, namely, the Chicago Historical Society, the Newberry Library, the Library of the University of Chicago, the Chicago Public Library, and the John Crerar Library. There is undoubtedly a considerable amount of historical source material, mainly, of course, manuscript, in private hands, but no attempt has here been made to discover and report on possessions in such quarters.

It has been the aim of the writer to concern himself, as the title of the paper indicates, pretty strictly with source material, and, so far as the prescribed space limits permit, to mention, necessarily briefly, definite items, manuscript and printed, that it is believed may be of

service to one in search of American historical material. It can, of course, be taken for granted that the libraries of Chicago possess good working collections of the essential and desirable secondary works in the various periods and fields, and it would be a waste of the reader's time for that fact to be set forth here with any rehearsal of detail as to titles.

For the data here recorded the compiler is under obligation to the librarians of the respective institutions, and he wishes to record his cordial appreciation of their assistance in the preparation of this survey of a part of the treasure under their care and supervision.

Inasmuch as the Newberry Library has the most extensive Americana collection in Chicago, and also in view of the fact that its Edward E. Ayer Collection, covering intensively the period of discovery, exploration, and settlement, is in subject-matter chronologically first of the group, it seems logical to treat of it first.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY

History is one of the two major subjects intensively developed by the Newberry Library (literature being the other) and the sources therein for the study of American history are recognized as extensive and extremely important. Foundations in this field were laid by Dr. W. F. Poole, the first librarian. His knowledge of Americana was profound, and to him the subject was one of lifelong interest, his special fields being New England and the Old Northwest, although his active mind encompassed

practically the history of all the United States down to 1800. Possessed of the prophetic vision, he made the most of the favorable opportunities of his time to gather at small cost, first for the Chicago Public Library and later for the Newberry Library, local history, early travel, controversial pamphlets, Fast Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Election Day sermons, and other early and contemporary American historical material. Over 4,000 volumes and pamphlets were thus gathered by him for the latter institution and succeeding administrations have steadily and consistently added thereto, so that now under one roof there stands accumulated a carefully selected collection of approximately 60,000 volumes either on, or more or less intimately related to, the general subject of the history of North America and its allied branches and ramifications.

Of course the superb and matchless library (now over 40,000 items, volumes, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc.) collected by Edward E. Ayer, and by him presented to the Newberry Library in 1911, is the vital factor in this ingathering of material for the historical student. The prime interest of Mr. Ayer in making his collection was the North American Indian, and the importance of the library in this field cannot be estimated, or exaggerated. The student of the aborigines of America must perforce gravitate to the Ayer Collection sooner or later in his researches and investigations if he would attempt in any sense to exhaust the particular phase of his subject. Nearly all the source material on American history in

this collection was gathered with the thought primarily in mind of the light it would throw on our knowledge of the origin, early condition, customs, manners, movements, and life-history of the native races of this Continent, and how these manners affect the other races and peoples with whom they came in contact and relation. Limitations of space permit mention of only a few of its outstanding items and features and, in line with the scope of this paper, source material only is recorded.

Of early voyages, for example, the Ayer Collection has among others the following: De Bry's *Great Voyages*, first issue of first edition (Latin), 1590–1634, Parts 1–9 of the second issue, 1590–1602, Number 1 of the French issue of 1590, and the German of 1591–1630; De Bry's *Small Voyages*, 1598–1625; of Purchas, editions of 1613, 1614, 1617, 1625; of Hulsius, Frankfurt, etc., 1608–50; of Hakluyt's *Divers Voyages*, 1582, and his *Principal Navigations*, 1589 and 1598–1600, with the Molyneux map; Eden's *Decades*, 1555 and 1577; and Fracanzano da Montalboddo, eight editions, from 1507 to 1521, including Latin, German, and French translations.

Of the Columbus "Letter" the library has the Stephan Plannck editions, Rome, 1493 (Harrisse No. 1 and No. 4); the Basle edition by Bergmann de Olpe, 1494; and the Basle edition printed by Petrus, 1533. It has also the principal facsimiles, by Pilinski and others, photographic and rotographic reproductions and reprints, 64 in all. There are 7 early editions of Vespucci, including 2 editions of Waldseemüller's *Cosmographiae Introductio*, 1507 and 1509.

Of the works of Oviedo the library has the *Sumario* published in Spanish, Toledo, 1526, the *Historia General*, Seville, 1535, and Salamanca, 1547, as well as the complete edition published at Madrid, 1851–55. Although it lacks the well-known edition of *Libro XX*, published in 1557, it is fortunate in having an exceedingly rare edition printed about 1548. This edition has neither title-page nor colophon, and was apparently intended to be followed by the rest of the second part of the *Historia General*. Oviedo states in the introduction, which is not in the edition of 1557, that he had then completed Book 38. When he died in 1557 he had written twelve additional books.

Of other early writers on America, it can only be mentioned in passing that the Ayer Collection possesses 29 editions of Peter Martyr (Pietro Martire d'Anghiera) between the years 1511 and 1912, including Hispali, 1511 (2d issue), Alcalá, 1516 and 1530, Paris, 1532, Venice, 1534, and 2 editions of his *Opus Epistolarum*, 1530 and 1670; 53 editions of Las Casas between 1552 and 1877; 24 editions of Captain John Smith, 1612 to 1914; 28 editions of Hennepin, ranging from 1683 to 1903; 11 editions of Champlain, 1604 to 1886; 21 editions of Jonathan Carver; 26 editions of Lewis and Clark; and the writings of other early explorers, travelers, and pioneers almost equally well represented. The collection contains a complete set of the *Jesuit Relations* in the original Cramoisy editions (but not all editions and issues) except two, the *Relations* of 1656 and 1660. Of another missionary enterprise it is worthy of note that it also

possesses a complete set (11) of the Eliot tracts, 1643–71, those now exceedingly rare and picturesquely titled little pamphlets reporting to the English contributors to the enterprise the progress of John Eliot in his efforts to evangelize the Massachusetts Indians. It also has the original edition of *An Act for the Promoting and Propagating the Gospel of Jesus Christ in New England*, London, 1649. Beginning with 1702 a sermon was annually preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and, in its printed form, this sermon was followed by an abstract of the proceedings of the Society, which contains valuable material concerning its activities. The Ayer Collection contains the original edition of every sermon published, from the first in 1702 up to and including 1800, except that for 1799. The sermon for 1703 was not printed.

The Indian element is clearly present in practically all the items from the Ayer Collection here touched upon. In some works it is predominant; in others it is incidental. In no group is it more pronounced or basic than in the narratives of Indian captivity of which this library has a remarkable number, 394 items being now listed therein, of which six are manuscripts.[1]

The library has also a considerable number of colonial treaties with the Indians, the dates ranging from 1677 to 1758. These are printed. Manuscript treaties include

[1] A list of the books and manuscripts on this subject in the Edward E. Ayer Collection, compiled by Clara A. Smith, custodian, was published in 1912 as Number 3 of the *Publications of the Newberry Library*.

six between the Oneida Indians and the state of New York, 1788–1811; one between the Oneidas and the United States, 1798; and a treaty between the United States and the Wyandot and other Indians in regard to cessions in the Connecticut Reserve or Sufferer's Land, 1805.

Thus far, with minor exceptions, only printed material in the Ayer Collection has been considered, but the manuscript resources are so extensive and important that a few paragraphs must be devoted to them. Without attempting more than the roughest classification, and with the minimum of description, the following original manuscripts and contemporary copies are briefly recorded as some of the more outstanding features.

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTEMPORARY COPIES

Mexico

Cortés, Hernando. Carta tercera de relación. Early sixteenth century.

Casas, Bartolomé de las. Sixteenth-century copy of the second book of his "Historia de las Indias."

Lopez, Gregorio. Chronica de Nueva España en los años 1552–53. Mexico, *ca.* 1580. In the handwriting of Gregorio Lopez.

Mendoza, Antonio de. Ordenanzas sobre las minas de la Nueva España. 1550. Early mining laws.

Avendaño y Loyola, Andrés de. Relación de las dos entradas . . . . á la conversion de los Ytzaex y Cehaches. Merida, 1696.

Herrera y Tordesillas, Antonio de. A good English translation of the first three decades of his "Historia general." The name of the translator is unknown. Nineteenth century.

Figueroa, Francisco Antonio de la Rosa. Bezerro general menológico y chronológico de todos los religiosos. . . . . A list of the Franciscans in Mexico to the end of the seventeenth century. 1764.

The Southwest and California

Ascensión, Antonio de la. Relación de la jornada que hizo el general Sebastian Vizcaino al descubrimiento de las Californias en 1602.

Carbonel, Estevan. Relación del viaje de la California hecho por Francisco de Ortega. 1632.

Lucenilla y Torres, Francisco de. Relación del viaje hecho á la California. . . . . 1668.

Garcés, Francisco. Five letters. 1762–69.

Serra, Junípero. Diario. Loreto to San Diego. 1769. An important and interesting diary in the handwriting of the founder of the Franciscan missions of California. An English translation appeared in "Out West," vols. 16–17 (1902).

Anza, Juan Bautista de. Diario de la ruta y operaciones. . . . . 1774.

Morfi, Juan Agustin. Diario de las misiones de Texas. . . . 1777.

Velez de Escalante, Silvestre. Letters. 1775–78.

Palou, Francisco. Noticias de la California. 1792.

Louisiana

Bienville, Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, sieur de. Sauvages de la Louisiane. n.d.

Iberville, Pierre Le Moyne, sieur d'. Lettre et journal du voyage. 1698–99. Copy.

Penicaut, André. Relation. . . . . 1699–1721. Copied from original in Bibliothèque de Rouen.

Du Ru, Paul, S.J. Journal d'un voyage avec Mr. d'Iberville. 1700–1701.

Beranger, ———. Memoire des connoissances de la Louisiane. 1697–1722.

Roussel, ———. Journal du voyage. 1718.

Dumont de Montigny, Jean Benjamin François. Mémoire . . . . de Louisiane, 1715–47(?) This is the original relation from which Le Mascrier's compilation was made.

Canada

Dablon, Claude, S.J. Des missions Iroquoises. 1676.

La Salle, Nicholas de. Relation. 1682–84.

Gannes, Sieur de. Mémoire concernant le pays Illinois. Montreal. 1721.

Raudot, Jacques. Mémoires sur l'établissement du Cap Breton. 1708–10.

Laut transcripts. Transcripts made by Miss Agnes C. Laut, mostly from the archives of the Hudson Bay Company, in London. They include: Minutes of the Hudson Bay Company, 1671–1821; Anthony Hendry on the Saskatchewan River, 1754–55; Matthew Cocking on the Saskatchewan River, 1772–73; Colin Robertson's letters, etc., 1815–21; Selkirk papers; Journals of Peter Skene Ogden, Alexander Ross, and Simon McGillivray. These papers are valuable for the history of the fur trade, not only in Canada, but in early Oregon.

West Indies

Ellfryth, Daniel. Allfryth's account of the Cariba Islands. 1607.

Pulteney, Daniel. An office book containing reports, letters, instructions, etc., including many original documents relating to the administration of the English colonies in America, mostly in the West Indies and Nova Scotia. It once belonged to Daniel Pulteney, one of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. 1717–22.

New England

The manuscripts of New England consist of letters, with some documents, relating to the early history, the Indians, and the Indian wars. Among others: Roger Ludlow, 1639; Ferdinando Gorges, 1670; Richard Waldron, 1675; Benjamin Church, Proclamation to the Soldiers, Boston, July 14, 1696; Eleazar Melvin, Account of the "Great Fight at Pequaket," May 8, 1725; Report of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations on the separation of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, October 17, 1739; Letters relating to the boundary between Massachusetts and New Hampshire by Theodore Atkinson, Jonathan Belcher, Benning Wentworth, John Thomlinson, etc.; A declaration of war against the Cape Sable and St. John's Indians, signed by William Shirley, Boston, October 19, 1744; Sir Francis Bernard to the Council in regard to defending the settlers from the Indians, Concord, June 5, 1764; Rev. John Sergeant to Rev. Stephen Williams, giving an account of the Indian missions, Housatunnuk, May 14, 1739.

New York

On New York and the Iroquois Indians there are letters and documents signed by George Clinton, Cadwallader Colden, George Croghan, Sir William Johnson, and John Norton (Teyoninhokarawen); also the Diary of Thomas Eddy, one of the commissioners appointed to examine the internal navigation of the westerly parts of New York. 1810.

The various French and Indian wars and the Revolution are represented by such names as William Dummer, Gurdon Saltonstall, William Shirley, George Clinton, Benning Wentworth, Robert Dinwiddie, Jeffrey Amherst, Thomas Gage, Sir William Johnson, George Etherington, Arent Schuyler De Peyster, Gozen Van Schaick, Marinus Willett, James Wilkinson, Anthony Wayne, etc.

For the West there are documents signed by Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, John Sevier, etc., licences to trade with the Indians issued to Augustin Grignon, and others, with numerous letters relating to the fur trade and the American Fur Company.

The manuscripts relating entirely to the Indians are very numerous, and include the John Howard Payne papers (14 vols.) relating to the Cherokee Indians. They contain much history about the time of the removal.

For several years past a portion of the funds that are available for the upkeep and growth of the Ayer Collection has been devoted to obtaining typewritten transcripts from the Spanish archives at Seville and Simancas and from those in Mexico City. These transcripts in June, 1922, consisted of about 70,000 pages, and from 10,000 to 15,000 pages are being added annually. It is practically all new material; the number of documents that have been printed is negligible. The documents cover the early history of those parts of the United States which were once under the dominion of Spain—Florida, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, to a lesser extent California, and for the Spanish period Louisiana, as well as the northern provinces of Mexico, Nueva Galicia, Nueva Vizcaya, and Nuevo Santander. For the exploration, conquest, and reconquest (after the Pueblo rebellion of 1680) of New Mexico, the transcripts are very full; and as for Florida, something more than a paragraph can now be written concerning its Spanish history after the time of Menendez. The trade and commercial policy of Spain in its American colonies is also covered. There are in addition many

documents relating to the Spanish activities in America during our Revolutionary War. There are also about 10,000 pages from the Spanish archives that were made for Dr. Robertson and Miss Blair in the preparation of their great work on the Philippine Islands.

Among the special collections in the field of American history in the Newberry Library which, in addition to the Ayer Collection, deserve mention, are the following:

American Revolutionary War pamphlets, 638 items, with imprints ranging from 1750 to 1788, although the majority belong to the middle period, 1763–80. The proportion between American and British, and Whig and Tory is such that an opportunity is offered for a study of the rise and progress of the controversy from several angles. The collection is supplemented by a considerable quantity of other printed material, collections of letters, files of British periodicals of the period, B. F. Stevens' Facsimiles, pamphlets relating to British politics, and unusually complete files of state papers, both British and American. A checklist compiled by Miss Ruth Lapham, a member of the staff, is in preparation and will, it is hoped, soon be issued in multigraphed form.

Official Publications of American State Constitutional Conventions, about 350 items or somewhat more than two-thirds of the known official publications. Included are not only the more valuable "Journals," "Proceedings," "Minutes," or "Debates," but also minor items, such as rules, ordinances, reports of committees, speeches, etc.,

so that a scholar may approach the subject from any angle. In 1917 a list of not only what the Newberry Library and other libraries of Chicago possessed, but also of all known titles, was compiled by Dr. A. H. Shearer, at that time a member of the staff of the Newberry Library, and issued by that institution in multigraph form as its Bulletin No. 6. This is and doubtless will long continue to be the authoritative list on the subject.

American Civil War Records. In 1911 Charles G. Dawes presented to the library a collection of Civil War Records gathered by his uncle, Ephraim Dawes, and this, supplemented by other gifts and by purchases, raises the total to about 2,550 volumes on this subject. Included are about 800 regimental histories (approximately 700 Union and 100 Confederate), 500 personal narratives, and 450 orderly books, campaign records, etc. This collection taken in conjunction with those in the Chicago Public Library and the Chicago Historical Society, elsewhere referred to, makes Chicago one of the most satisfactory points in the country to the student of the American Civil War.

The library is remarkably rich and strong in American historical periodicals and possesses over 80 per cent of the publications of American historical societies. It has a collection of about 1,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to American slavery, a very creditable number of works relating to the South before the war, and a large number of the rare narratives of early travelers in America.

THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

For source material in certain restricted fields in American history the student in Chicago instinctively turns to the Chicago Historical Society, for its collections of printed books and manuscripts relating to the Old Northwest, especially Illinois and the immediate Chicago district, are extensive and exceedingly important, and this notwithstanding the Chicago fire of '71 which not only destroyed completely all the Society's possessions, but also burned vast quantities of correspondence, diaries, deeds and other documents, then in private hands, but which would inevitably in the passing of the years gradually have found place in the archives of the local historical society.

Among its printed books it has numerous early editions of the explorers and pioneers, Marquette, La Salle, Tonty, Hennepin, and Charlevoix, in many cases duplicating, but in some cases supplementing the Ayer Collection in the Newberry Library. Both libraries, for example, have notable collections of Lewis and Clark material, both in the way of editions of the original narratives and in books and articles written by others on that famous expedition.[1] The Historical Society has the best collection of Illinois newspapers of any library in the Chicago district, including such rarities as a file of the first newspaper issued in Chicago, the *Democrat*, the

[1] A list of the works on the Lewis and Clark Expedition, presented to the Chicago Historical Society by Charles H. Conover, is printed in the Society's *Annual Report*, 1910, pp. 343–50.

first number of which was that of November 26, 1833, and of its second newspaper, the *American*, which began publication June 8, 1835.

The earliest Illinois newspaper in the library is the *Illinois Intelligencer*, Kaskaskia, March 10, 1819, but unfortunately this is a lone number, the only issue present for that year of that early journal, although the Society has scattered numbers of the paper running through the '20's, '30's and '40's. Other papers of the second decade of the century, files of which are very incomplete, are the *Edwardsville Spectator*, *Shawneetown Gazette*, and *Galena Advertiser*. The 30's, teeming with the growth of slavery interest, have such papers as the *Alton Observer*, of which Elijah P. Lovejoy was the editor, the *Chicago Democrat*, *Chicago American*, *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, *Vandalia Free Press and Illinois Whig*, *Western Pioneer*, *Illinois State Register* (Springfield), and the *Sangamon Journal* (Springfield). In the '40's the interests of settlers and agriculturalists are uppermost and are represented by such papers as the *Chicago Journal*, *Gem of the Prairie*, *Herald of the Prairies*, *Prairie Farmer*, *Watchman of the Prairies*, and *Western Citizen*, all of Chicago, the *Backwoodsman* (Jerseyville), the *Genius of Liberty* (Lowell), and rarest of all, the *Liberty Tree*, edited by Zebina Eastman, the abolitionist. Of this last the scattering numbers in the Chicago Historical Society are perhaps the only ones extant. Unfortunately the files of most of these papers are very incomplete, but such are their rarity and historical importance to Illinois and the Mississippi

Valley that even imperfect files are welcomed by the student.

The Society's library is rich in early imprints of books and pamphlets relative to Chicago and Illinois, but space permits mention here of only a few titles. In this group are included: a copy of the first Chicago printed pamphlet, "An Act to Incorporate the City of Chicago," printed at the office of the *Chicago Democrat*, 1837; a copy of Chicago's first lawsuit, the famous—or infamous—decision of the Supreme Court of the State depriving Colonel Beaubien of 75 acres, known as the "Fort Dearborn Reservation," originally pre-empted by him, printed by E. H. Rudd, Chicago, 1837; and that rarest of all Chicago imprints, its first historical production, Joseph N. Balestier's "Annals of Chicago," a 24-page pamphlet of 1840, giving Balestier's lecture before the Chicago lyceum. This has great intrinsic value historically, notwithstanding numerous inaccuracies, as it gives a first-hand view of the infant city. The "Annals" was reprinted in 1876 as No. 1 of the "Fergus Historical Series," with a new introduction by the author, then, of course, in his old age, in which he reviews the progress of Chicago and prophesies that by 1911 the population will be two millions, a forecast that proved almost exactly correct. The Chicago Historical Society has a complete set of Chicago directories from the first in 1839. The Chicago Public Library and the Newberry Library also have sets which are nearly complete. One of the rarest printed items in the library is the "Valley of the Mississippi," edited by Lewis Foulk

Thomas, profusely illustrated with attractive lithographs by John Cooper Wild, published, St. Louis, 1841. There are views of St. Louis, its streets and its buildings, of Cahokia, Cairo, Kaskaskia, ruins of Fort Chartres, and of other points up and down the river.

Three other special collections in the Society's library which should be mentioned are: the John W. Lowe library (about 235 items) on the Second War with Great Britain, 1812–15, exhibited by the Caxton Club in 1917 and catalogue printed; the collection on the Mormons, particularly material on their experiences at Nauvoo, Illinois, and the manuscript papers of John A. Prickett, N. W. Bliss, Thomas Gregg, and others; and a collection of narratives of pioneer preachers, circuit riders, and others, of the Mississippi Valley, constituting what one American historian has called the Society's "Acta Sanctorum."

But notwithstanding the value and importance of its printed material, the chief service to the student will be rendered by the Chicago Historical Society through its original manuscripts, many of which are as yet unpublished. A few of the more valuable from the viewpoint of source material are here noted:

Indian Trails and Villages of the Chicago Region; as traced by weapons and implements of the Stone Age, in a series of manuscript maps, by Albert Scharf. These maps result from a careful archaeological survey which shows the present site of Chicago to have been an important district in aboriginal life, as it was later in the time of the fur traders.

Edward Gay Mason Collection. French manuscripts, 1642–1800, gathered by Edward Gay Mason for the Society, consisting of unpublished documents, relating to the Mississippi Valley, signed by sovereigns of France, governors of New France, and explorers in the Illinois country. In the collection are documents signed by Louis XIII, Richelieu, Allouez, Joliet, La Salle (letter written from "Checagou" Sept. 1, 1683), Tonty, and others.

Otto L. Schmidt Collection. Manuscripts (unpublished) which also illustrate the French régime in America, supplementing the Mason Collection. Included in the collection is one of the contemporary patents under which La Salle explored the Illinois country; a document making the earliest land grant (1683) in the Illinois country, being a grant with feudal privileges to Jacques Bourdon, of land opposite Fort St. Louis, or what is known now as Starved Rock; and also several letters of Tonty and numerous letters of Louis Joliet and his family.

Kaskaskia. Extracts copied by Oscar W. Collet, from registers of births, marriages, and deaths in the Parish of the Conception of Our Lady, 1695–1834.

St. Anne du Fort Chartres. Parish Registers of births and marriages (1721–65) copied by O. W. Collet.

Pierre Menard (1766–1844), first lieutenant-governor of Illinois territory. Papers, public and private, relative to life in Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri. Selections, about one-third of the total bulk, were published in the Society's *Collections*, Vol. IV.

Elias Kent Kane, first secretary of state of Illinois and United States senator. Papers relative to Illinois, 2 vols. Unpublished.

Consul Willshire Butterfield. The West in the Revolution. Manuscript of an unpublished book.

James Wilkinson. A collection of unpublished papers containing, besides letters of General Wilkinson, several of Thomas Jefferson, Henry Knox, Oliver Wolcott, Timothy Pickering, Henry Dearborn, and others. Some of the papers relate to Aaron Burr and others to Wayne's campaigns.

Ninian Edwards, territorial governor of Illinois. Papers, consisting of documents and correspondence with prominent men of his period, among them Lafayette, Albert Gallatin, Benjamin Howard, Shadrach Bond, Thomas H. Benton, John C. Calhoun, John Reynolds, Jesse B. Thomas, John Pope, John McLean, Sidney Breese, Daniel P. Cook, Elias Kent Kane, and many others. Selections from these letters were published in the Society's *Collections*, Vol. III.

Law family papers (1800–1850). About 3,000 pieces, chiefly unpublished. Correspondence throwing light upon the fur trade of the entire Northwest, but particularly upon the operations of the American Fur Company and its work centering at Chicago, Mackinac, Milwaukee, and Green Bay. Many of the letters bear the signatures of early territorial governors and early settlers in Chicago and Milwaukee. One of the rarest items is one of the two known letters signed by John Kinzie, the first per-

manent settler of Chicago, dated July 19, 1826. The other extant letter is also in the Chicago Historical Society.

General Jacob Kingsbury. Papers (1804–13) relative to Detroit, Mackinac, Fort Dearborn, and Fort Wayne, including military correspondence of Captain John Whistler, the builder of Fort Dearborn. About 2,000 pieces. Unpublished.

Zebina Eastman, anti-slavery journalist (1815–83). Papers relative to slavery in Illinois. Also his ledgers used in his newspaper publishing business.

William Butler Ogden (1805–77), Chicago pioneer, railroad president, etc. Letter-books (1836–50) relative to internal improvements. Unpublished.

Illinois in the Civil War. Rosters, military correspondence and records of Illinois regiments. Much manuscript material supplementing the collections in the Chicago Public Library and the Newberry Library.

The Charles F. Gunther Collection, recently bought by the Chicago Historical Society, comprises some 25,000 manuscripts. Although there are no extensive groups of related documents, several periods of our national history are well represented by important pieces. Among the documents of the Colonial and Indian period are: Grant from Charles II to William Penn of 40,000 square miles, to be known as Pennsylvania, 1681; a power of attorney given by Accault, who accompanied Hennepin to the Upper Mississippi, to his partner La Forest to control their business at "Checagou," 1693; an order forbidding

La Forest and Tonty, owners of Fort St. Louis, to trade liquor to the Indians, 1698; and land transfers, petitions of early inhabitants, treaties, and other papers and correspondence pertaining to New France, and illuminating the trade relations between the Indians and the French explorers.

For the Revolutionary period there are letters and orders of Cornwallis, De Grasse, Benjamin Lincoln, and others; plans of battlefields, drawn by Benjamin West, and used by Washington while directing engagements; Baron Steuben papers, 1780–1804, including his "Memoirs" in regard to the Revolution and his "Remarks on the Virginia Line"; General Wilkinson's commentary on the comparative merits of the various commanders in the Revolution; and commissions of Arthur St. Clair and others.

For the post-Revolutionary period there are, Washington's Confirmation to the Kaskaskia Indians of title to their hunting grounds, 1793; Anthony Wayne's copy of the treaty of Greenville, with accompanying papers of General Wayne; will of Washington, 42 pages, each bearing his signature; will of Lawrence Washington; Custis, Lewis, and Dandridge family papers; Marinus Willett papers relative to Indian affairs, etc.

For the War of 1812 there is the correspondence of General Henry Dearborn; the Post Vincennes papers, Edwards papers, and other papers and letters important in Illinois history.

Other manuscript items in the Gunther Collection include original documents of the cession of Louisiana

from Spain to France and from France to the United States; papers of Pedro Piernas, with scattering documents of La Clede, Delassus, Cruzat, and others; and Grant's letter to Pemberton dictating the terms for the surrender of Vicksburg.

The Society has approximately one hundred letters and documents of Lincoln, but all of them have been published, the final portion having been included in Gilbert A. Tracy's "Uncollected Letters of Abraham Lincoln," 1917.

The Annual Reports of the Society since 1903 have contained a fairly complete list of the year's important accessions, and reference should be had to them for fuller particulars than can be given in this brief survey.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

In addition to possessing an excellent working library for the student in American history, such as one would expect to find in a first-class American university, and a considerable and creditable quantity of source material, the University of Chicago obtained by purchase in 1913 a collection so remarkable in its worth and completeness that it becomes without question the subject of first importance in considering the American historical material of that institution. This is the so-called Durrett Collection. Colonel Reuben T. Durrett, of Louisville, who died in 1913, had collected Kentuckiana for more than half a century, and it was his avowed purpose "to secure everything ever printed in Kentucky or about Kentucky,

written by a Kentuckian or about a Kentuckian." His collection consists of about 30,000 volumes, besides an approximately equal number of pamphlets and numerous very important and valuable manuscripts and transcripts. It contains everything that Colonel Durrett could get his hands on during his fifty years of search and collecting, and in addition to its strictly Kentuckiana is rich in material on Virginia, Maryland, and the Ohio Valley.

In source material the two most important sections are the manuscripts and the newspapers. The latter have been interestingly described, with a checklist appended, by Edward A. Henry, head of the readers' department of the University of Chicago Libraries, in an article read before this Society and printed in its *Papers*, VIII, 57–94. As to the manuscripts both original and transcripts, it is impossible in this limited space to name, much less describe, all that are deserving of record, but attention must be called to the following:

Diego de Gardoqui, governor-general of Florida and Cuba and minister from Spain to the United States during the constitutional period. Transcripts of his dispatches 6 volumes. Indexed by the Carnegie Institution. Transcripts of the dispatches of Gardoqui's predecessors as Spanish envoy to this country, Juan de Miralles (1778–80) and Francisco Rendon (1780–85) are in the Ayer Collection at the Newberry Library.

George Nicholas, prominent lawyer in Virginia and Kentucky during the constitutional period. Letters and papers.

Journal of Kentucky Conventions, 1788–92. Original manuscript.

Samuel Tinsley, orderly in Anthony Wayne's army in Ohio. Rotographs of his orderly books, 1793–94 (from originals in Filson Club, Louisville). 5 volumes.

Jacob Fowler. Journal of his journey from Fort Smith to the Rocky Mountains, 1821–22. This was published by Francis P. Harper, New York, 1898.

Joshua L. Wilson, Presbyterian minister in Bardstown, Kentucky (1798–1806), and in Cincinnati (1806–46), and a conspicuous leader in the conservative wing of the Presbyterian church. Papers and letters, important for church history of the period, particularly of the South.

Miscellaneous Papers. Fifteen volumes including papers and letters signed by hundreds of prominent men of Kentucky and elsewhere, from 1742 to about 1890. Included in this collection are letters signed by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, Clay, Lincoln, and others. Many of the letters are unpublished, notably two long letters by Madison, addressed to George Nicholas (whose papers are mentioned above), written while the Federal Constitution was under consideration and discussing the difficulties which were being encountered in securing its adoption.

There are in addition nearly two hundred volumes, mostly copies of original manuscripts by George Rogers Clark, John Lyle, Robert B. McAfee, Isaac Shelby (first governor of Kentucky), and many others.

The University Library has, outside of the Durrett Collection, a number of original letters from American statesmen and other notables that should be of service to students of history in throwing light on particular points in our national development. Many of these were presented by the late Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus. The collection includes the following:

John Adams, July, 28, 1798
Benedict Arnold, 1770
John Bayard, April 8, 1785
Thomas Hart Benton
James Bowdoin, Oct. 8, 1807
James Buchanan
Gen. Burnside, Feb. 28, 1863
Gen. Henry Dearborn, Nov. 28, 1807
Horatio Gates, Oct. 1, 1780
U.S. Grant, Jan. 22, 1863
Horace Greeley, Feb. 27, 1855
Nathaniel Greene, Sept. 14, 1776
Andrew Jackson, Feb. 22, 1815
John Jay, May 27, 1785
Thomas Jefferson, Sept. 21, 1814 (offering his library to Congress)
Rufus King, Aug. 29, 1785
Benjamin Lincoln, Feb. 7, 1793
James Madison, Jan. 9, 1785
John Marshall, May 20, 1826
Robert Morris, July 18, 1792
John P. G. Muhlenberg, Sept. 26, 1783
Timothy Pickering, April 6, 1793
Josiah Quincy (n.d.)
Arthur St. Clair (1778?)
John Stark, Oct. 3, 1781
Thaddeus Stevens, Jan. 20, 1849
John Sullivan, May 31, 1779
George Washington (n.d.); July 20, 1770; Sept. 20, 1759; Dec. 20, 1784; (n.d.); 1754; Dec. 3, 1784; (n.d.)
Nathaniel Washington, May 24, 1795
W. H. Washington, May 24, 1794
William Augustine Washington, Sept. 29, 1802
Anthony Wayne, July 26, 1776

In general the University Library may be said to be strongest in books on the Mississippi Valley and the

South; that part of the library classified under American history, but including also description, travel, foreign relations, social life and customs, American antiquities, economic resources, statistics, church history, etc., containing at present about 25,000 volumes. Its collection of American documents, federal, state and city, including Canada, Central and South America, is possibly the most extensive west of Washington; taken in connection with the notable collection of documents at the Chicago Public Library, and supplemented by those at the John Crerar Library and the Newberry Library, this is almost certainly the case. It has also a notable collection of books on American church history, which is being rapidly added to from books in the Divinity Library, in the Hammond Theological Seminary Library and from other sources. This collection promises to be one of the strongest of its kind in the country.

Other special collections at the University of Chicago besides the Durrett, which have more or less of value to the student of American history are the following:

1. American Bible Union Collection. Acquired 1891; formerly a part of the seminary library of the old University of Chicago. About 5,000 volumes, containing much church history and biography, mainly of Baptist clergymen.

2. Von Holst Collection. Given by Hermann Eduard von Holst, formerly professor of history at the University. About 1,200 volumes. Contains good material on American history, constitutional law and politics.

3. Escoto Collection. Acquired 1906. About 800 volumes and pamphlets relating to Spanish America, especially Cuba. Includes

mainly historical material from the middle of the nineteenth century to the period just before the Cuban revolution of the '90's.

4. Lane Collection. Given by Ebenezer Lane and his sister, Fannie G. Lane. Acquired 1911. About 9,000 volumes, particularly strong in history, biography and literature.

5. Littlefield Collection of Early American text-books. About 200 volumes. The result of the efforts of George E. Littlefield to secure copies of the principal text-books used in America up to 1820, and the basis of his *Early Schools and School-Books of New England*, Boston, 1904. There are a few that date from before 1600, but most of them are from 1650 to 1776. The collection is particularly valuable for the study of the development of the curriculum of early American schools and colleges.

The University Library is aiming to get all source material possible about the world-war and has already made a good start. It has a mass of propaganda material of both sides, common enough a few years ago, but already beginning to be rare, a good file of the best newspapers, and the best and most reliable of the personal narratives of officials in high command. It has not as yet secured many of the regimental histories.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Chicago Public Library as a circulating library and the free dispenser of popular literature for home consumption is in a less advantageous position to collect source material on any subject than are the reference libraries of the city. But notwithstanding its primary obligations to supply to the public the books which are produced from source material, rather than source material itself, it

possesses a considerable quantity of literature highly serviceable to the historical student and the availability of which should not be overlooked by him. Its most important aids are probably to be found in the remarkably complete collection of American and British periodicals, comprising the subject-matter included in the original Poole's Index. It owes this collection largely to the fact that Dr. Poole was librarian there during the years in which his famous *magnum opus* was in progress. Of nearly equal importance is its collection of United States documents, very nearly complete and comprising many scarce and important early publications, records of exploring and pioneering expeditions, Indian campaigns, and the negotiations accompanying the organization of the several states, admission to the Union and settlement of boundary disputes. This collection and that at the University of Chicago taken together form, as we have said elsewhere in this paper, what is probably the most complete and extensive file of public, state and city documents west of Washington. The Public Library is also rich in later eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century travels in this region, few of the important items of that group being lacking. The early Jonathan Carver, Lewis and Clark, and other contemporary narratives, for example, will be found, as well as the accounts of the British travelers who, before and after the Revolution, visited the interior and left records of their observations. Early railroad history, including many maps, is well covered. The collections of state and local historical societies are, as in the Newberry

Library, in very complete form. The foundations were here also laid by Dr. Poole, but his successors have endeavored to maintain and develop these special collections to the best of their abilities and resources.

The library has a remarkable array of contemporary histories of the Revolution and the War of 1812, and of the Indian wars of the first half of the nineteenth century. Its Civil War collections, especially of regimental histories and personal narratives, are among the most complete in the country. It has, in conjunction with these collections, practically all the bibliographies, compilations, and aids, rare or common, old and new, pertaining to these subjects, that are extant.

The extensive series of reprints of British government records of all sorts, which came to the library as part of the original gift from the British government after the fire of 1871, and which have been continued to date, should be noted, for they contain, of course, a vast fund of source material relating to the British dominions in the Old Northwest. In the field of local Chicago and Illinois history the library contains collections that are very nearly complete, supplementing here the rich stores also found in the Chicago Historical Society.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY

The John Crerar Library, being devoted to the special fields of science and technology, might easily be thought not to contain material of value or importance to the student of American history. There are, however, certain

subdivisions and definitely defined areas that should not be overlooked. For example, an effort has been made to collect material dealing with the economic and natural resources of the United States in general and the Great Lakes district in particular, and it has much source material bearing thereon. The library has no manuscripts, but does have many printed books that are more or less rare. It has a good collection of early railroad reports and these are, of course, valuable to the student of our economic history. It has a good collection of early geological survey material, both of the United States and of the separate states, and much of this is of at least indirect value historically. It also has original material on canals, bridges, and other engineering enterprises pertaining to this region, including the history of their origin, construction, maintenance, etc. It has a considerable number of works dealing with the history of agriculture in the Mississippi Valley, and other books dealing with prices and values of economic commodities at various periods of our national development. Early travel and exploration has been collected so far as this material relates to natural history. Early gazetteers, reports of early land companies, documents concerning colonization projects, and histories of early railroad enterprises, all these are to be found in considerable numbers.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

BY LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG

THE library of this Society is the largest state historical library in the United States, and the oldest large library in the Northwest. The Society was founded in 1849, six months after Wisconsin became a state. Little attention was paid in the earlier years to book collecting, so that at the end of the first five years of the Society's history, a single bookcase held all its possessions with fifty volumes, chiefly state documents. In 1854, however, the Society was reorganized and fortunately secured as secretary a competent historical scholar, Lyman C. Draper. Dr. Draper at once began to gather books, and at the close of his first year a thousand volumes were added to the fifty initial ones.

Draper not only collected books, but the right books for a historical library. He was a judge of book values, and the Society's library contains little "dead timber." At the close of his administration in 1886 it contained 118,666 titles, most of them books permanently useful for historical scholars. Eminent in his own field as a historian of pioneer life in the Mississippi Valley, Draper made the Society's library the chief source for the western movement in American history, a pre-eminence it has retained to the present day. He was succeeded by another historical scholar, Reuben G. Thwaites, who con-

tinued to develop the library along the lines already begun. Thwaites secured for it adequate housing, and union under one roof with the State University library. By co-operation between the two libraries, the growth of both has been accelerated, and each has been rendered more valuable in its distinctive line. The historical field is now divided between these two institutions. The University library buys no American history books, that need being supplied by the Historical library, which now numbers 455,115 titles, of which 220,702 are books and bound newspaper volumes.

For American history and especially for the history of the West, the Wisconsin Historical library is additionally equipped by its large manuscript collection, unique in this especial field. Draper collected manuscripts as well as books, and before he ever came to Wisconsin conceived the idea of conserving the history of the border heroes who were the protagonists of western history. By personal solicitation and long itineraries he rescued from destruction the papers of these pioneers, he interviewed their survivors and descendants, and amassed a collection invaluable in its quality and unsurpassed in its quantity for the early history of the Mississippi Valley. With this collection he came to Wisconsin, and there continually added to it until, at his death in 1891, he bequeathed to the Society its most famous possession, the Draper Manuscripts. These manuscripts, which are consulted by scholars from all parts of the country, consist of nearly five hundred bound volumes and range in time

from 1742, the date of the first Indian skirmish in the trans-Alleghany, to the close of the War of 1812; geographically they extend from the Appalachians to the trans-Mississippi, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. They are classified largely according to the border heroes whose biographies Draper planned to write, consisting of the Daniel Boone papers, the George Rogers Clark papers, the Thomas Sumter papers, and other of like ilk.

Before the receipt of the Draper Manuscripts the Society had a considerable collection of source material for the history of Wisconsin and of the Old Northwest. The largest portion of this material relates to the fur trade and to the French and British régimes around the Great Lakes. There are also several large groups of papers that belonged to American pioneers; these are concerned with the problems of settlement, lands, internal improvements, politics, education, and home missions during the first half of the nineteenth century. Useful for the entire Northwest, are the papers of Jackson Kemper, the first missionary bishop of the Episcopal church. Other papers deal with the beginnings of lumbering, of transportation and surveying. Notable collections more recently acquired are the labor manuscripts, presented by the American Bureau of Industrial Research; papers on upper Mississippi steamboating; diaries and letters of the Civil War; papers relating to agricultural changes and methods; papers on immigration and social welfare.

Among some of the smaller groups should be mentioned a complete set of autographs of the signers of the Declara-

tion of Independence and of the Constitution; the Perrault papers on the Canadian rebellion of 1837; and the papers of Admiral Charles Wilkes, 1801–45. The Society also owns transcripts of manuscripts from the Spanish archives, concerning the Spanish régime in the Mississippi Valley; and photostats of material in the United States governmental departments relating to the Northwest.

The Wisconsin Historical library also specializes in newspaper sources. The foundation of this collection was laid by Draper, who thoroughly appreciated its value for historical studies. He obtained files of some of the earliest English and American newspapers, among others of the first journals of America, the *Boston News Letter*, 1704–50; and the *Boston Gazette*, 1724–36. The newspaper collection now numbers about 30,000 bound volumes, the press of our own state constituting its largest factor. In out-of-state papers, the earlier journals of the metropolitan eastern cities—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington—feature strongly. For the Southern Atlantic states the collection is rich in colonial and Revolutionary newspapers; and in the ante-Civil War press of Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia (there being files of the *Richmond Enquirer*, 1807–42; the *Wilmington Journal*, 1856–59; the *South Carolina Gazette*, 1753–65; and the Charleston *Courier*, 1839–68). The earliest newspapers of the Ohio Valley are found in the collection—the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, begun in 1786; the *Kentucky Gazette*, first published in 1787. It also has a file of the *Western World*, 1806–8, the paper that

awakened the West and the nation to the dangers of Burr's conspiracy. The early press of the Old Northwest is represented by the first newspaper of Detroit, by several files of early Ohio journals, and by most of Chicago's earlier newspaper ventures, as well as almost all of Wisconsin's pre-territorial and territorial newspapers. The trans-Mississippi features among other papers the *Californian*, 1846–48, the first journal of the gold rush days; and the Atchison (Kansas) *Freedom's Champion* (later the *Champion*) for 1858, and 1865–92. As a whole this collection is representative of American journalism, and forms a good working basis for the history of our region.

Among the sources for American history should be mentioned the library's extensive document collection. Here are many of the earliest published laws and legislative journals of the thirteen colonies; the *American Archives* and *State Papers* series of the Revolutionary and constitutional epochs; the journals of state constitutional conventions; the statutes and legislative journals of most of the states to date. This collection specializes in Middle Western and Wisconsin documents; for the latter it publishes a monthly bulletin, unique among the issues of western libraries. The division has also amassed an unusual amount of municipal and special documents, bearing upon industrial and agricultural conditions. During the Spanish and World wars successful efforts were made to obtain almost a complete file of military and naval documents. The document division is indispensable to students of historical movements.

Aside from manuscript and documentary sources, the library is rich in pamphlet material concerning the controversy that led to the Civil War; both pro-slavery and anti-slavery material is here found, as important as any that has been preserved in any southern library. It also contains hundreds of studies of especial campaigns, and of military units of both Federal and Confederate forces.

In historical geography the Wisconsin library is rich both in books of early travel—especially western travel—in guide books and navigators, and in an unusual number of atlases and early maps. The map collection contains most of the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century French and British maps of North America, those showing the interior of the continent in particular.

Material on the Indians is large and representative, both in books and pictures; such features as missions, treaties, tribal histories, chiefs' biographies, captivities, Indian wars, myths and legends, and linguistics are well developed. There are also hundreds of photographs and engravings of Indian personages; with complete sets of the Lewis *Portfolio* and of the Edward S. Curtis Indian photographs.

The Wisconsin library early began genealogical collections under the able leadership of Daniel S. Durrie. With the local history section this division contains about 40,000 volumes, and is one of the largest and oldest genealogical collections in the West.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SCHOLARSHIP

BY PIERCE BUTLER

MOST of the members of this Society know that reputable scholars are habitually indifferent to the usages of scientific bibliography; many are conscious of distressing consequences which result from that indifference; and quite a few, it is altogether probable, have definite opinions of just what ought to be done in remedy. It is therefore a hazardous undertaking to attempt to speak of these matters, for I shall be in constant danger of wearying the reader with commonplaces and platitudes. Yet the impulse to speak of them is so strong that I cannot but make the venture. For one thing my work at the Newberry Library, in the Department of Book Selection, keeps me always conscious of how frequent and how disastrous are the bibliographical shortcomings of standard authorities. But there is another reason. I am myself a product of the present standard educational system turned out according to blue-print specifications by high school, college, professional school, and university. I am quite certain that if instead of entering upon librarianship as I did six years ago, I had gone on to teach, I should have cited authorities to my pupils, or to my readers, in exactly the same careless hit-or-miss style which the ordinary scholar follows. Thus my own experience prevents my looking at bibliographical errors, lapses, indiscretions—call them what

you like—without wanting to parody John Bradford's cry when he saw the criminal going to execution.

A large part of bibliographical labor, and that perhaps the most important part, is performed not by professional bibliographers but by scholars whose main interest is focused upon altogether different matters. It is no doubt unavoidable that this should be so. Indeed, I suspect it is a very fortunate state of affairs; a specialist has resources which the most industrious layman may fail to discover. We professional bibliographers need feel no pangs of jealousy nor begrudge to scholars in other fields than the one we have chosen, pre-eminence as the bibliographical authorities upon their particular subjects. Yet on the other hand we must feel ourselves vastly concerned if those who do that work fail to do it well. Professionals cannot but find themselves disquieted and moved to protest if amateurs are allowed to establish low standards in their science. Now it will require no elaborate argument from me, I am quite certain, to persuade you that this is just what has happened in the field of modern bibliography. Low standards have been set, so low that we who must look upon them from a professional point of view are often made to blush with shame when the irreverent deride our boasted science.

My first plan for presenting this subject was to offer you a demonstration of how low these standards are, by means of statistical analyses of the errors contained in sample sections of the bibliographies of such works of undeniable scholarship as, *The Cambridge Modern History*,

The Cambridge History of English Literature, and the like. But upon second thought I decided that although the resultant figures might be very interesting and even exciting they would not be very illuminating. After I had presented them, about all I should be able to say would be "Cheer up! Things are a whole lot worse than you realize. . . . ." Because I am bold enough to aim somewhat beyond this, I looked farther for an example which would show, not only how disastrous it may be for a scholar to neglect bibliographical exactness, but also for one of which I could venture to say how and why he habitually does so. An examination of my book shelves, with these particular needs in mind, led me to select a book which seems to fulfil somewhat adequately every possible requirement as a terrible example. It is a little volume entitled *Social Psychology*, published in 1908, and since, frequently reprinted. For the book itself I have only respect and admiration. Its bibliographical usage is a fair example of modern work of the kind, being if anything above rather than below the average. The academic experience of the author, according to the record of *Who's Who in America*, is typical of that of hundreds of contemporary scholars. Moreover I believe the book is one of great significance bibliographically, for I feel certain that its footnotes must have been consulted any number of times during the past dozen years. The author, who has evidently been a great reader, has the happy faculty of quoting passages of such striking interest that one is inspired with the desire to look up the writings

quoted and read more of them. Finally, this book was put forth under the imprint of a publishing house which values so highly the decencies of formal "style" that it has issued a pamphlet guide to authors in the preparation of their manuscripts.

Taking this book then, as a fair and satisfactory sample, I tested its bibliographical citations to determine just how far they would carry a reader who attempted to use them. I copied off on slips, just as they were given, its citations of eighty works quoted by the author. In nearly every instance he keeps close to the formula used in his first reference. Here he says:

> . . . . Thus Cooley observes: "The more thoroughly American a man is, the less he can perceive Americanism." [And so on for five lines.]

Against the word Cooley there is a superscript "1," and the corresponding footnote reads

> "Human Nature and the Social Order" 30.

So I wrote on my slip all a reader would have,

> Cooley
> Human Nature and the Social Order, p. 30,

and so on for the eighty works quoted.

A reader might conceivably take his reference in this form to a book dealer, but my imagination shrinks from attempting to picture what the result would be. More probably he would go to a library, so that is what I did in his place. I went to the public catalogue of the Newberry Library to look up the books, limiting myself strictly

to use of the information contained on the slips. Now the Newberry cards for works by persons whose family name is Cooley are not very numerous so I had to read through only five cards before I found the reference and discovered that the author's name was Charles Horton Cooley. But other citations were not so easily identified. Had I not known that "Ellis" meant "Havelock Ellis" in reference to the title *Man and Woman*, I should have had to read 144 cards before finding the title, or on a similar supposition, 205 cards for James, *Principles of Psychology*. I did not know that "Roberts" meant "Peter Roberts" for the title *Anthracite Coal Communities* and that "Thomas" meant "William Isaac Thomas" for the title *Sex and Society*, so there was no pretense about my reading 212 and 347 cards before finding these two entries.

In short, so far as this author's citations would carry him, to find the 67 titles which are in the Newberry Library a reader must examine 2,640 cards, and to be sure that the other 13 titles are not in the library he must read 636 more, a total of 3,276 cards for 80 titles.

There are also other faults in these citations. In four instances the author's family name or the title is incorrectly given and two of these ($2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) I have never been able to identify. Nine of the works (11 per cent) have been published in more than one edition, so that the pagination may vary.

I am quite certain that anyone who cares to spend the time can find, without searching far, a score of works for

which he can compile figures equal to or worse than those I have cited, but, unless his temper be under perfect control, the wiser course is not to do so. After giving the matter careful consideration, I have decided that scholarship is not promoted to any marked degree by our flying into a rage and calling names. If we are to win any headway we must do more than vociferate to high heaven, and attempt first of all to understand just how it is and why the situation is what it is. But such an understanding is just what we usually lack. Here for example is a quotation from a paper, "For Better Bibliographies," by Martha Hale Shackford, of Wellesley, in the May, 1919, number of the *Educational Review*, LVII, 434 ff. She says: "How preposterous it is to waste the time of busy people by a foolish idea of saving space through the omission of vital details! Or does the naïf creator of the bibliography think there are no authors in the card catalogue save those he mentions?" Miss Shackford's is an excellent paper except for this: she attributes false motives where in reality no motive exists. I am certain that the author whose book I cited, for example, when he fails to give his author's initials has no mistaken idea of saving space, or any illusions concerning the size of the library catalogue. His bibliographical shortcomings are due solely to his failure to think of such matters at all.

I speak thus positively not through charitable unwillingness to attribute base motives but because I know that is the reason why I should have committed the same faults had I not drifted into librarianship. I venture to

interpret by my own experience. My author is, as I have already said, a fair example of the modern scholar and I myself am a product of the same educational machine that manufactured him. Therefore, I believe I do him no injustice when I suppose that his academic experience, so far as bibliographical matters are concerned, was not greatly dissimilar to my own. Let me describe that.

For fourteen years, from 1901 to 1915, I was a student and a frequenter of libraries. To find the books I wished to read I had to use bibliographical processes. For fourteen years I used library catalogues, footnotes, lists of authorities, readers' guides, bibliographical manuals, and yet at the end of all that time I had no conception of the how and the why of scientific bibliography. If I had had occasion to refer to an integral formula in Percy F. Smith's "*Elementary Calculus*, New York, 1902," I should probably have written "See Smith, p. 79." If Queen Victoria's *Letters* had been one of my sources, in giving the list of authorities I should have been as likely to put it under "Q" as under "V."

Yet I had not only experience to teach me better but formal instruction from as far back as high school. There Mr. H. H. Ballard, of the Berkshire Athenaeum, used to visit us once or twice a year, urge us to use his library, explain the bibliographical key to it, and offer us all sorts of assistance. He would describe the reference-room service and its commoner equipment such as the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and *Poole's Index*. And we did use them. Mr. Ballard's unfailing interest in our

schoolboy readings and his unflagging efforts to stimulate our interest in the world of books was a valuable educational factor and one for which I am very grateful. Then I went to college. Down at Dickinson we had no extensive library and the librarian was anyone at all. But there were two of our teachers, both modern language men, who used to give informal talks on how to use what was there. They described the catalogue and also laid stress on the reference rule that the first places to look were always the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and *Poole's Index.* I was a great reader. Every summer I carried home with me a notebook listing volumes I was anxious to consult which were not in the college library, and I always spent a few days of my journey visiting bookshops and libraries of Philadelphia, New York, and Albany. During the summer I usually managed to reach Springfield and Boston, where my favorite guidebook was still that grubby list of volumes that I wished to examine. The whole summer after my graduation I spent, unmatriculated, reading at the University of Pennsylvania.

Now I usually failed in all these wanderings to find some of the books I was most anxious to see simply because my citations were imperfect bibliographically. Yet that taught me nothing. I remember vividly how disappointed I was that summer in Philadelphia when, after searching the twelve volumes of Waller and Glover's magnificent edition of William Hazlitt, I failed to find a passage which I discovered several years later was from the pen of his grandson, William Carew Hazlitt. My

notebook said only Hazlitt, and though I remembered that the reference came from the *Contemporary Review*, lacking record of year and page, I could not verify it. This, of course, is only a sample of my bibliographical misadventures; there were plenty of others. As I look back at them now they amaze me, not only for my stupidity in learning nothing from them, but also for the more astonishing failure of every one of the professional librarians I met to take advantage of the concrete example my difficulty offered them and turn my attention to the practical necessity of a complete citation.

But to resume my narrative. I next registered at Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University. At Union, Dr. Gillett and Professor Rockwell were librarians in my time. Both of them described to us the requirements of scientific bibliography but in such abstract and general terms that it failed to leave any impression. I suspect that both of them told us about the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and *Poole's Index*. At Columbia, I took a course in historical bibliography under Professor Shotwell. One afternoon he called in an expert cataloguer to set us on the right bibliographical path. I remember distinctly that she told us a whole lot about the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and *Poole's Index* and then as if remembering that we were advanced historical students she described the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and the *New Oxford Dictionary*. After that I went to Hartford Seminary. Professor Thayer, the librarian there, gave a course in bibliographical method

but I never took it. It may have been an excellent course, the very instruction I ought to have received 'way back as an undergraduate at Dickinson, but I suspect it was largely concerned with two reference works whose names I shall not mention.

Such was my academic experience. So far as bibliography is concerned, I suppose it was no different from that of hundreds of my contemporaries. Let me attempt to sum it up: on my side I was so entirely interested in the contents of books that I had no attention to spare for the points of their title-pages. I knew there were people interested in such things, but I classed them with those others who were interested in postage stamps or old coins. I thought no more of the bibliographical points of a volume I read than I do today of the date and inscription on a coin when I spend it. That was my side of it. On the other hand there were those whose duty it was to teach me better, but they, without exception, failed to express themselves in a vocabulary which a layman might understand. If they avoided technical terms they spoke in generalities. Librarians are not gifted with the teaching faculty; if they were, not all of us would be librarians.

Or to look at that experience from another side; does it not teach that certain practical measures might have cured me of my bibliographical blindness? Here are four propositions:

1. In the larger colleges and universities the library staff should include at least one teacher of bibliography.

2. In the smaller institutions where that would be impracticable, librarians should be supplied with a manual of bibliographical pedagogy, sample lessons, and a syllabus of a normal course.

3. Examinations in formal bibliography should be prerequisite to every higher degree just as ability to use foreign languages now is.

4. Occasional bibliographical criticisms of standard works in various learned journals, and personal letters of protest addressed to individual authors, might also be worth while.

ANN ARBOR MEETING, JUNE, 1922

The meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America was held in Ann Arbor, in the University Library, on June 29, at 4:30 P.M. About eighty persons were present.

The program was designed to give a survey of the material for American history in libraries of the Great Lakes Region, running from Buffalo on the east to Madison on the west, and taking in Detroit, Bay City, and Chicago by the way.

The paper by Mr. A. H. Shearer, Secretary of the Society and Librarian of the Grosvenor Library at Buffalo, was read by Mr. Faxon. This paper described the materials for American History in the Buffalo libraries, public and private. The Library of the Buffalo Historical Society received a specially full description.

It had been expected that there would be a paper describing the libraries of Cleveland, but this was not received. Mr. C. M. Burton, of Detroit, described informally his own collection on the history of Detroit and the Northwest, which now forms the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library. Mr. Burton related some interesting anecdotes showing the manner in which he has gathered material, which he has been over forty years in acquiring.

Mr. W. L. Clements, of Bay City, Regent of the University of Michigan, described briefly his collection of Americana, which is shortly to become the William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan, to be housed in a beautiful new building now in process of erection. Mr. Clements confined himself to describing those portions of his library which deal with the history of the Great Lakes, ignoring the much greater amount of material dealing with the Discovery Period, the Era of Colonization, and the American Revolution.

Mr. George B. Utley, Librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, presented a synopsis of a paper covering the sources for

American History in the libraries of Chicago, and Mr. C. P. Lester, of Madison, read a paper prepared by Miss Louise D. Kellogg, Senior Research Associate in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, on the collection of that Society.

Owing to the fact that many members of the Society wished to take an early train to Detroit, the President omitted his address.

The officers elected were: President, William Warner Bishop, of Ann Arbor, Michigan; First Vice-President, Lucius L. Hubbard, of Houghton, Michigan; Second Vice-President, Victor Hugo Paltsits, of New York City; Secretary, Augustus H. Shearer, of Buffalo, N.Y.; Treasurer, Frederick W. Faxon, of Roslindale, Massachusetts; Councillor, to serve until 1926, Aksel G. S. Josephson, of Chicago.

F. W. FAXON
Sec. pro tem

NOTES OF BOOKS AND WORKERS

MARYLAND VS. PENNSYLVANIA.—When the history of American printing comes to be re-written, there are only two books now extant from which the historian can draw sections of his narrative without independent investigation. One, and the more important, is Livingston Rutherford's *Zenger*, which contains the comprehensive record of the whole critical episode that established the freedom of the press in this country. The other is Lawrence C. Wroth's *History of Printing in Colonial Maryland*. Two other American works match these in all-around excellency. One is Luther S. Livingston's *Franklin and His Press at Passy*, but this deals with a plaything of a retired American printer at Paris, and furnishes merely a footnote to the main narrative. The other, Paul Leicester Ford's *Hugh Gaine, Printer*, adds so largely to a proper understanding of the part played by the press before, during, and after the Revolutionary War that it creates an unusual difficulty, that of preserving anything like a due proportion and keeping this one printer in his proper relation to events and competitors.

Maryland, until Mr. Wroth's book appeared, presented no very strong claim to prominence in printing annals. The colonial beginnings were somewhat mythical; her best-known figure, William Goddard, was equally claimed by Providence, New York, and Philadelphia; and the challenge to distinction by her leading printer of the present day is too recent and is involved with commercial factors that make judgment unsafe. The publication of Mr. Wroth's volume changes the situation materially. It is issued under the auspices of the master-printers of Baltimore, with a generosity toward author and printer not yet equaled by their fellow-craftsmen elsewhere. If the volume, typographically, seems to have faults, they are faults which depend largely upon personal taste. Technically, its excellencies of composition,

make-up, and presswork render it a distinguished contribution to American book-making.

Mr. Wroth's contributions to the history of printing, which he treats as an underlying factor of the economic, political, social, and intellectual record of the community, are considerable. His most striking point is that Maryland, instead of lagging among the colonies which were late in patronizing the press, challenges Pennsylvania for third (second) place in English America. He presents the evidence, but modestly, or skilfully, avoids putting forward the debatable claim. Second place is Virginia's—if she wants to claim it. An enterprising Williamsburg merchant brought into the colony a press and printer, William Nuthead, who started to print the acts of the local Assembly. As soon as news of this reached the Governor and Council, they ordered the work to stop. It was nearly fifty years later before there was a change of policy. Then the Virginians had to go to Maryland for their printer, William Parks, the fifth in succession to the man who had sought refuge in that colony when forced to stop work at Williamsburg.

William Bradford began to print at Philadelphia in 1685. Nuthead was ordered to print nothing at Williamsburg in February, 1682–83. In October, 1686, the Maryland legislature voted him an adequate supply of tobacco in payment, apparently, for a year's work. After that—and presumably before as well—he made a living largely by printing commercial blank forms. Such are the facts upon which the future historian must base a decision whether Virginia shall have the proud distinction of coming first after Massachusetts in the possession of a press, and whether Maryland had a press at work before Bradford settled at Philadelphia.

G. P. W.

Applied Bibliography.—"The rôle of a bibliographer requires something more than completeness in compilation. By attributing unattributed writings, by assembling contemporary opinions from

formal reviews and from informal letters and conversations, by showing connections between the life of a writer and the material in his books, by demonstrating his relations with other men of his time, particularly other literary men, he fills out the character and completes the portrait. Bibliography is the firmest foundation for biography; and it should always be approached with this idea in mind." This quotation is the most recent concrete expression of what has been increasingly evident, that Bibliography is coming to be recognized as something more than an adjunct to the established Humanities.

Another proof of this is that Elbridge Colby, from whose Introduction the quotation is taken, chose the bibliography form not only as the most effective but as an entirely proper form in which to present a mass of information not previously available, concerning Thomas Holcroft. In printing this, essentially a biography of a lesser playwright and hack-writer, the New York Public Library has contributed heavily to the peace of mind of the cataloguing sorority. From 1780, for thirty years Holcroft eked out a precarious livelihood by translating or adapting French books that seemed likely to have a sale among English bookbuyers. American booksellers imported these works in large numbers, and occasionally reprinted them when the demand continued steady. Why anybody should have wished to buy, much less read, many of these is not easy for the twentieth century to understand, but whether read or not, they were unquestionably preserved, for they turn up in every old collection of books that is given to the public libraries. For the first time, in Captain Colby's lists can be found the explanation why Baron Trenck and Madame Genlis and almost all of their dust-covered contemporaries have come down to bother conscientious cataloguers.